

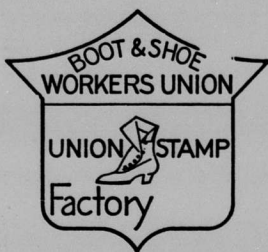


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 14, 1913.
PENDING CEMETERY LEGISLATION.
THE GENERAL STRIKE.
WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT.
THE EFFECT OF HABIT.
SACRAMENTO LETTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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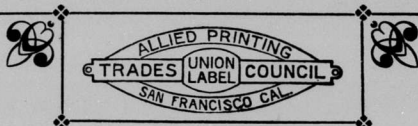
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THE LABOR CLARION

reaches the people who buy. The other kind need not be reached.

Let us prove our statements by giving us a trial.

316 FOURTEENTH STREET

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1913.

No. 5

REPORT ON PENDING CEMETERY LEGISLATION

Majority Report.

In the matter of pending legislation relating to the abandonment of the old cemeteries, your committee begs leave to report that a number of open meetings and other consultations have been had to enable the committee to gather all information possible from every side and to arrive at a just conclusion as to the merits of questions in controversy.

Upon the final hearing it developed that the individual members of the committee have unanimously eliminated a number of questions involved in the main dispute. Some of these subsidiary questions have been exploited at great length in the press, but in the opinion of every member it is unnecessary to dwell on these points in order to determine the main question before us. Among such subsidiary and unnecessary points in controversy may be mentioned the following questions, to wit: Whether or not there is a gigantic real estate speculation behind the movement for the removal of the cemeteries. Whether or not it is a desecration of the resting places of the dead to remove their remains and monuments from place to place. Whether or not the health of the community is menaced by the perpetuation or the removal of the present resting places of the dead. And, whether or not the progress and advancement of our city requires the abandonment of the cemeteries and the use of the present site for residence and commercial purposes.

The main consideration in the mind of every member of the committee has been this: Does the pending legislation effect its purpose with due regard for the rights and obligations of every person primarily affected by such legislation? To that question six members of the committee answer no, and one member yes.

The single recommendation brought in by the committee is the result of the amalgamation of three differing opinions as to the effect of the pending legislation. These opinions may be gathered from the various motions made in committee and taken from the minutes of its final hearing on the question. Motions were:

Moved, that until the cemetery associations are able and willing, or voluntarily offer, to pay for the removal of all bodies, and provide other plots to re-inter such bodies, with perpetual care, and make proper allowances for confiscated monuments and burial vaults, the San Francisco Labor Council will oppose any proposition to empower the Board of Supervisors to order or force wholesale removal of bodies and abandonment of the old cemeteries.

Amendment, that the Council go on record as opposed to all pending legislation relating to the cemeteries.

Amendment to the amendment, that the Council go on record in favor of the so-called Boynton bills, with proper amendments to avoid some objectionable features of same.

From the said motions it is evident that none of the bills in their present shape meet with the approval of a single member of the committee. And it is safe to say, that with the exception of those who drafted and promoted these bills, the general body of citizens will differ widely on the merit or demerit of this proposed legislation; and those who disapprove of the pending bills are likely, just as the members of this committee, to concur in a general disapproval, based, however, upon different reasons and views concerning the many matters involved in this question.

On the point, whether or not eventually the cemeteries will have to be abandoned, little need be said, except that the committee is of the unanimous opinion that sooner or later the greater part, if not all, of the present site, covering about 195 acres or 70 city blocks, will be devoted to other than burial purposes and that the 150,000 or more bodies now resting there will be removed to other locations down the peninsula. And, when we affirm our belief to this effect, we have no desire to belittle or antagonize the good motives, reverence and sentiments of those who would devote the present cemeteries forever in commemoration of the departed generation that founded our city and State. History as well as experience, however, records the inevitable fate of the resting places of the dead. With the progress of time and new generations, the memorials of the past are obliterated, gathered up and removed to make place for the activities of the living. And, whenever the relatives and friends of those now buried in the cemeteries, closed for future burials, shall have diminished in number, and the minds of those living shall have formed closer attachments to other cemeteries where nearer relations are buried, it can be easily foretold that no serious opposition to abandonment of present sites will be offered. Such a postponement, however, is not advocated by this committee for any such reason, but that some postponement, nevertheless will be necessary, is the main point of consideration we will endeavor to place before the Council.

The so-called Scott-Cassidy bill may be entirely eliminated from our consideration, as it is generally condemned by advocates on each side. It may be well, though, to state that its main feature is to empower the Board of Supervisors to order the removal of any existing cemetery. Provision is made for individual removals, first by lot owners, thereafter by the cemetery association, and finally, in case of failure of the latter, direct removal of all bodies by the municipality. Cost of removal to be borne by the lot owners and the cemetery asso-

ciations, further secured by liens that may be foreclosed by sale of lot owners' interests in their lots.

The so-called Boynton bills, five in number, present a more attractive proposition in that they endeavor to effect the removals entirely under the supervision of the cemetery association, in the affairs of which the lot owners are given certain right to participate and exercise some control, though limited and precarious in many ways. By the main bill proper consideration is expressed for the wishes and sentiments of relations and friends, who are given opportunity to be present and superintend removals. Provision is made for separate graves, interments, and marks to identify the remains. Permission is granted by one of the bills to mortgage unused portions of the old cemetery to pay for removal of bodies that have no known relations or friends, and to prepare the land for purposes of sale as well as to purchase plots in other cemeteries for disposition of the bodies. Questions relating to cremation or the observance of religious practices in connection with removals are also dealt with in these bills so as to safeguard every interest. Likewise the interest of the lot owners in the final distribution of surplus assets is defined to be in proportion to the amount of square feet standing in the name of the purchaser or heirs.

But the fundamental and, as we deem it, unjust feature of the entire Boynton scheme is to confer not only arbitrary power upon the cemetery associations to dictate the terms of removal, and fix the costs thereof, but to saddle that cost upon the lot owners. It is not justice thus to burden the lot owners with the cost of removal. They have bought the burial lot, in most cases, on the representation that it would remain a burial plot for at least some generations ahead, and on such expectation considerable sums of money have been spent upon monuments and vaults, that under this legislation become valueless, or are practically confiscated. Is it any wonder then that the lot owners complain so bitterly of this proposed legislation, and is there any one to gainsay that they do not have a just grievance?

The present value of the lands occupied by the old cemeteries has been greatly overestimated, if values are estimated upon comparison with values of surrounding property. Taking into consideration capital necessary to put the land back into marketable condition the popular figure of a thirty-million-dollar real estate deal must, in the light of sober truth, be scaled down to not much more than six million dollars. Taking into consideration, further, that the cemetery associations can borrow money only upon the unused portions of the present sites, and that most of that money must be devoted to the removal of the bodies having no known relations, it will result that little will remain to develop the property to present an attractive real estate proposition, in which the numerous lot owners would have a chance to share. The prospective values, which are bound to increase continually, would in case of immediate removals thus result in unnecessary loss to the lot owners, while a few years' postponement would result in increased prospects for reimbursement for all necessary costs involved in the abandonment of the old cemeteries.

Hence, it is easy to realize, that until the cemetery lands can be sold for such figures as will enable the cemetery associations themselves to pay for all removals and assume the burden directly, and provide equivalent burial plots with perpetual care in cemeteries down the peninsula, and to make equitable settlements for confiscated monuments and private vaults, it would as a mere business proposition be unwise for any one to advocate wholesale removals of bodies.

Furthermore, no time will be gained to effect final abandonment unless satisfactory terms and settlements are reached with the lot owners. And such settlements cannot be legitimately effected, as we have endeavored to show, until the lands increase in value to the extent that they will easily realize the financial outlay required for the purpose.

Hence, the present proposed legislation affecting the cemeteries, is inherently unjust, premature and impractical.

Accordingly, your committee recommends:

That the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as opposed to all pending legislation relating to cemeteries and removal of bodies therefrom.

Recommendation concurred in by the following members: Parker, Ellison, McConaughy, Peterson, Lynch, Johnson.

Minority Report.

To the Officers and Members of the San Francisco Labor Council:

In voting "No" on the above committee's recommendation to the effect that this Council go on record as being opposed to all pending bills in the Legislature relative to the removal of cemeteries, I beg to state at the outset, as I have stated in open meeting and committee, that I am opposed to the so-called Cassidy bill and numbered Senate Bill No. 386. My reasons for the opposition are that I consider the bill too drastic, not providing sufficient notices, conferring arbitrary power upon city officials, and principally owing to the fact that the proper respect might not be shown to the earthly remains of unfor-

(Continued on Page 4.)

fortunate persons who had no living friends or relatives to look after their removal.

Believing as I do that the best interests of San Francisco and its citizens (principally the working class) will be advanced by a removal of the cemeteries that are now within our boundary line, I am in favor of the so-called Boynton bills, with amendments hereafter noted, and which bills are now pending in the Legislature and numbered therein Senate Bills Nos. 323, 324, 325, 326 and 327.

At the outset it might be well to call attention to the fact that as we are chiefly interested in the bills as they affect San Francisco, I shall consider them from the standpoint of a San Franciscan. Owing to the misstatements which have been made by over-zealous persons on both sides of the controversy, I deem it my duty to this Council and its members to inform them as to what the bills contain, and for that reason give a very brief synopsis of each of the Boynton bills, as I understand them:

Bill No. 323, Section 1, provides that after our Board of Supervisors shall have required the removal of human remains from any cemetery within our city, the cemetery association or person who may own or control the cemetery shall have power to cause the removal of such bodies and cause their reinterment in another cemetery, and the ground from which the bodies have been removed, to be improved and sold. The very terms of this section indicate that it is what is commonly known as "permissive legislation," and it merely provides a means whereby cemeteries can be ordered abandoned.

Section 2 provides that at any time after the Board of Supervisors shall have passed the necessary legislation looking to the abandonment of a cemetery, the cemetery association may, by resolution of its board of directors, or the person owning the cemetery may by declaration of intention, cause the removal of bodies, but such removals cannot be made by the cemetery officials until nine (9) months have elapsed from the passage of the resolution or declaration of intention, thereby giving relatives or friends nine (9) months to make removals.

Section 3 provides for notices of the proposed removal to all interested parties by publication, for a period of two months, in a newspaper published in the county, and said notice must contain a copy of the resolution or declaration of intention provided for in Section 2, and very distinctly states that such relatives or friends may make the removal prior to the expiration of the nine (9) months. In case of a friend desiring to make the removal a certain procedure is outlined in this section for the removal.

Section 4 provides that within thirty days after the first publication of the notice provided for in Section 3, a copy of said notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the cemetery, or part thereof affected, and then in addition a very elaborate system of notification by letter to each lot owner or lot holder is provided for.

Section 5 provides that after the various steps enumerated above have been complied with (and they would take at least ten months) the cemetery association or other owner of land used as a cemetery, shall have power to cause the removal of bodies and to have them re-interred without further notice to interested parties, but if any relative or friend desires to be present when the body is disinterred, he or she may be present, by notifying the officials before the notice provided for in Section 2 expires, and then the cemetery officials must give such relative or friend at least ten days' notice by registered mail, at the address indicated by the interested party, as to when the body will be disinterred or reinterred, and the cemetery officials are specifically denied the power to disinter any body without notice to the relative or friend after they have received a notice that such relative or friend desires to be present.

Section 6 provides that within the nine months' period, any relative or friend may make the removal upon having satisfied the cemetery officials as to certain facts, under oath, but owners of a lot or plot need not file such statement before making the removal.

Section 7 provides that when the cemetery association, or other person owning or controlling a cemetery, have removed the bodies from such cemetery, the remains may be deposited in another cemetery in this State not affected by the action of our Board of Supervisors, but each body must be reinterred in a separate grave and marked with the name of the person whose remains are therein interred, and there is a further provision that the body may be cremated and the remains placed in a columbarium, but the clause relative to removal or cremation must be read in connection with Section 13 of the Act, which prohibits heirs, relatives or friends of a deceased person who is buried in any cemetery owned, governed or controlled by any religious corporation or by any church or religious society or denomination, or by any corporation sole administering the temporalities of any religious denomination, society or church, or owned, governed, or controlled by any person or persons as trustee or trustees, for any religious denomination, society or church, to disinter, remove, reinter, or dispose of any such body, except in accordance with the rules, regulations and discipline of such religious denomination, society or church.

Section 8 provides that whenever a relative or friend makes the removal of a body, he or she shall be entitled to remove any monument, headstone or other improvement, but should such monument, headstone or other improvement remain more than ninety days on the ground after the last body has been removed from the lot or plot, then the cemetery association or other owner of land used as a cemetery shall have power to remove such monument, headstone, copings or other improvements and to dispose of them as it sees fit.

Section 9 provides that upon the abandonment of a cemetery, the association may use any money in its treasury to defray the expenses of the abandonment, such as disinterment, reinterment, transportation, purchase of other lots for the purpose of making the reinterment, or placing in a columbarium or mausoleum, and the preparation of the old land for sale or occupation.

Section 10 provides that any cemetery association having any part of its cemetery not affected by the action of our Board of Supervisors, may use such part for reinterment of bodies and may build mausoleums or columbariums and divide the latter into compartments or niches,

and in this particular section is where I find fault, in allowing the directors to fix the value or price of the old land which is given to the association in exchange for the new land, and for that reason I would suggest after the word "directors," in line 6 of page 8, as the bill is now printed, we should insert the clause "or a Superior Court," thereby giving a party who owns a large or desirable lot the right of having the value of his land passed on by a court after the person was satisfied that the association was trying to take his property without paying a reasonable figure therefor.

Section 11 provides that after all the human remains have been removed from a cemetery it may be improved or prepared for sale or occupancy, but before such sale is made the cemetery corporation must obtain an order from the Superior Court in the county wherein such lands are situated.

Section 12 allows cemetery corporations who desire to wind up their affairs, to transfer whatever funds they may have on hand to some other person or corporation for the purpose of carrying out the purpose of their trust, but before transferring such funds such association must first obtain an order from the Superior Court, and any member of the association may support or oppose the granting of such order, and the order can be granted only upon the court being satisfied that notice has been given by publication, and that it is for the best interests of the association that the petition should be granted.

Section 13 has been referred to sufficiently in paragraph 7 hereof.

Section 14 repeals all acts or parts thereof in conflict with the provisions of this bill, and especially sections 2, 3, 4 and 6 of an Act approved April 24, 1911, and this last Act is of no practical benefit so far as removals are concerned.

Bill No. 324 provides that cemetery associations may borrow money on deeds of trust or by mortgage and give as security for the payment a portion of the cemetery not used for burial purposes. The application for permission must be made on petition to the Superior Court and procedure is outlined in the act for obtaining permission. The act is reasonable and necessary, and I have found no one who objects to any of its provisions.

Bill No. 325 merely amends an existing section of our Civil Code, by permitting a cemetery association which is affected by legislation requiring removal, to use any funds in its treasury in order to purchase or lease other lands for the reinterment in the new cemetery or deposit of bodies in the columbarium or mausoleum, and of the improvement of the abandoned property for sale or occupation.

Bill No. 326 amends the existing section of our Civil Code, by providing that after all bodies have been removed from a cemetery, the title to such lot or plot reverts in the association which originally transferred the title to the burial plot, but the owners of such lot are entitled to share in the surplus assets of the association in proportion to the number of square feet such person's lot bears to the entire area of the cemetery; and at this point it is important to note that a person owns an interest not only in that part of the cemetery which he may have enclosed inside of a stone or wooden coping, but also an interest in the driveways, lanes, paths and entire ground used as a cemetery. Some objection is made to this section on account of revesting title in the corporation, but it is in line with a stockholder's right to the assets of any other corporation.

Bill No. 327 adds a new section to our Civil Code and defines the rights of owners of lots, and this bill is especially important in providing that when the cemetery association makes a removal, after the nine months' period, it may charge the same against the interest of the lot owner, so that of the 40,000 bodies buried in our cemeteries who have no known friends or relatives, they are assured a decent, respectable burial in a separate grave and properly marked. Investigation convinces me that in every single instance the value of the land in the old cemeteries will be sufficient to provide all expenses of removal and secure to the forgotten ones a respectable looking resting place. Insofar as permitting the association to make the removal after the nine months' period, and charge the cost against the lot, it could not reasonably be expected that heirs, relatives or friends should be permitted to stand idly by and permit the association to make the removal and then share in the surplus assets.

My reasons for favoring the removals are briefly as follows:

1. A personal investigation on my part of the three principal cemeteries has convinced me that owing to the dilapidated condition they are in, it is inevitable that public opinion will force their removal, and indeed the committee agrees with me on that score but feels that we ought to defer action for eight or ten years. I believe that on sentimental grounds we should make the removals while there are interested friends and relatives to look after our departed, rather than wait until we have an additional five or ten thousand bodies for whom there will be no friends or relatives to look after.

2. The bills provide a method whereby it need not cost a poor man a single five cent piece to make the removal, as that duty is now cast upon the cemetery association. In answer to the argument that persons will lose costly monuments and vaults which they have erected, the bill provides that relatives or friends may remove them; and if through change of financial condition they are unable to make the removal, I say that they have had their vanity flattered for periods ranging from fifteen to sixty years, and that they should consider it a good investment rather than charge those who are favoring the removal with being "land grabbers," and in the same breath say, "But how much will I make on the plot my father paid five hundred dollars for twenty years ago?"

3. There are about 195 acres within the cemeteries which would make on a conservative estimate 2000 city building lots, and would provide additional homes and flats for about 30,000 inhabitants within our city, and as to the land, it is worth about \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 which, with improvements, would be adding to our assessment roll about \$25,000,000, which at \$2 on the hundred dollars would increase the city revenue about \$500,000 annually.

4. The revenue derived by the city could be used in the purchase

of parks or playgrounds in the Potrero or Mission districts, where they are badly needed, whereas parks and playgrounds in the Sunset, Richmond and Western Addition districts are sufficient. In that section of the city we have the Golden Gate and Lincoln parks in addition to the Beach, Alamo Square, Jefferson Square, Hamilton Square, Alta Plaza, Buena Vista Park, Lobos Square and Lafayette Park. There are many other ways in which the \$500,000 could be used, but this is one of the many, and it must be remembered that at present all the cemeteries combined pay on an assessment roll of \$10,000.

5. As to the condition of the cemeteries, even my opponents admit that it is deplorable, and as time goes by we will undoubtedly have a neglected, howling wilderness in the midst of our city, as none of the cemetery associations can keep up their expenses on the property in our city.

6. Of approximately 150,000 bodies in the cemeteries, there are about 40,000 having no known friends or relatives, and of the 150,000 graves, there are something like 200 being looked after.

7. The cemeteries block eight streets on the east, three on the west, ten on the north, and eight on the south. The blocks on the west are much longer than those on any of the other three sides.

8. The property within the cemeteries is in the heart of our city and toward which it is rapidly growing. Some people say that the cemeteries have not retarded the growth of our city because it is all built up in the vicinity, but my answer to that is that we will never know how many persons have gone to other localities that might have remained with us had the cemeteries not blocked their way.

9. Meeting the argument that we ought not to remove the bodies

as they are those of pioneers, I say that for that very reason we ought to see to it that they are placed in a cemetery where they can and will receive the care and attention which their illustrious memory deserves, and I believe that the men and women of pioneer days would resent the idea that here and there should be a magnificent monument rearing its proud head above a scene of desolation and ruin, with neglected graves all around; that the pioneers would resent the idea that their last resting place should retard the growth and prosperity of the city whose very foundation they laid; that they were men and women of courage, and that in overcoming the obstacles which they did, the needs of the living were paramount to those of the departed.

10. There has been no possible scheme suggested whereby the cemeteries can be made places of beauty as they now stand, rather than eyesores.

11. As the bills now stand, it need not cost a poor man or woman a five cent piece for the removal of friends or relatives, as the association must make the removal at its own cost and charge it up against the old lot or plot. In this connection it is important to bear in mind that in every instance the value of the old lot will pay all expenses of removal in a decent manner.

In conclusion, I am of the opinion that we are big enough and courageous enough to overcome the problems of our day without passing them on for solution by another generation.

For the reasons herein given, I recommend to the Council that it indorse the so-called Boynton bills, with the amendments hereinabove referred to.

A. BROUILLET,

Minority Member, Law and Legislative Committee.

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TAILORS
732 MARKET STREET
Opp. Stiegeler Bros.

Union Label

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening, March 5th, was called to order at 8:15, President A. Letrodec in the chair. Roll call of officers and absentees noted. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee—Reported having secured the Valencia Theatre for a select vaudeville entertainment to be given by the Label Section on Thursday evening, April 24, 1913; will also begin visiting all unions at once boosting the union label, awarding prizes for those having greatest number of union labels on their person and advertising the entertainment of April 24th, for which arrangements are now being made. Report received as progressive.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Reported having unionized hat repair works at 121 Sixth street. Janitors—Reported having unionized the Red Men's Hall, but matter of German House not settled to date; Jefferson Square Hall unfair. Waiters—Reported that a boycott will soon be declared by their organization on the New White Lunch Restaurant along the entire Pacific Coast. Grocery Clerks—Reported that of all the stores in that line of business advertised in the "Labor Clarion's" edition of February 25, 1913, only three were fair to their organization. Stationary Engineers—Reported that their local has inserted a clause in their notices of meeting to members,

calling attention to the necessity of buying only union labeled goods. Glove Workers—Request that we now demand the union label on dress gloves as well as working gloves; continue to unionize glove factories. Boot and Shoe Workers—Request that we buy only shoes bearing the union label, as same will greatly assist them in their present strike with the Frank & Hyams factory.

Communications—From International Glove Workers' Union, stating that the La Crosse Knitting Company of La Crosse, Wis., is unfair to the glove workers and requesting assistance in prohibiting the sale of the product in this city; referred to new business. From Photo-Engravers; filed. From Board of Supervisors; filed.

Bills—Labor Council Hall Association, rent of hall for March, \$8; Samuel Printing Company, printing advertising cards and order book, \$15; Jas. H. Barry Co., printing circular letters, \$6; E. Guth, salary and expenses for February, \$8.45; Wobbers Printing Co., printing postal cards, \$4; J. P. Griffin, salary and expenses for February, \$15.50; Walter Montague, use of label sketch for entertainment, \$10. Referred to trustees, and upon being reported favorably were ordered paid.

Unfinished Business—Amendment to the by-laws as submitted by Delegate Guth, regarding delinquency of affiliated locals, was adopted as amended.

New Business—On motion, the secretary was instructed to communicate with all non-union glove factories of this city in an endeavor to have them unionize and secure the label. On motion, secretary also instructed to communicate with the International Glove Workers' Union, in reply to their communication, informing them of the efforts of the Label Section here and will render all assistance possible to prevent the sale of the La Crosse Knitting Co.'s product in San Francisco. The chair appointed Mrs. L. C. Walden of laundry workers to fill a vacancy on the agitation committee, caused by the resignation of J. W. Hogan. On motion, a picture was ordered to be taken of the picket line of the boot and shoe workers on strike at Frank & Hyams factory for exhibition among the pictures of the union labels to be displayed on the evening of April 24th.

No further business, meeting adjourned to March 19th.

JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary.

Notice—We desire to call your special attention to the vaudeville entertainment to be given by the Label Section in the Valencia Theatre on Thursday evening, April 24th. An excellent program of speaking, musical numbers, comic turns, moving pictures, and an interesting sketch on the

union label will be given. The entertainment will be first class in every way, and we want every union man and woman to come and bring their relatives and friends; we will assure them a most pleasant evening as well as an instructive one. The purpose of the entertainment is to show to all the power of the union label, card and button when properly put into execution, and the benefits to organized labor that can be attained by demanding it. If you desire invitations to distribute you can secure them from any of the delegates of the Label Section. Every seat should be occupied in the theatre. We want you to boost for it with all your might and help make it a success.

SHOES BRUSKER SHOE CO. (Union Store)

3013-3015 SIXTEENTH STREET;

Just received a full line of genuine Moulders' Fireproof Shoe. (Union stamped). Price, \$2.50. Also Dr. Yearma Cushion Sole Shoe, for comfort, style and wear. And the "New York" Policemen Shoe, genuine waterproof, stylish and durable. Don't forget the "Martha Washington" Shoe for the ladies; there is comfort, style and wear in them; we have them in ten different styles; for home and street wear.

Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

W. BRUSKER, Proprietor.

CELLULOID & METAL BUTTONS BADGES, PENNANTS, ETC.

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Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

Pay \$2 a Week



THE GENERAL STRIKE.**XIII. The Views of Trade Union and Socialist Leaders.**

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of "The National Socialist.")

"When one does not want to play upon words," says Van Kol, the veteran Socialist of Holland, "the general strike is but an anarchistic Utopia, an idea that springs up in countries where the Socialist movement is feeble or still in its infancy. It is a dangerous fantasy of badly organized workers. For a general economic strike demands a powerful class organization, an immovable solidarity, an invincible discipline, and with that powerful trade unions, commanding large sums of money as well as numerous resources of rich co-operative societies. And the day when the proletariat possess all these means of combat, a general strike would be the worst of methods because it would possess other weapons which are far more efficacious; less dangerous to the working class and more to be feared by the capitalist class. As long as the bourgeoisie can dispose at will of the armed forces—of the police, of justice and of legislation—this anarchistic dream will not be realized, and still less will one ever succeed in replacing by this means capitalistic production by the Socialist regime, which is a result of long social transformations, of an economic evolution more or less hastened."

"Let us then repudiate," continues Van Kol, "with all our might the general strike, that harmful and murderous weapon for the working class, condemned in advance to defeat; let us repudiate this method of combat which increases the misery of the proletariat, decimates its forces and afflicts it with powerlessness. Let us repudiate the general strike as well when it has an economic end in warring against the capitalist class as when it will have a political character and will be a question of the conquest of the State. Let us cast far from us this ill-fated idea which dislocates all Socialist Democratic action and stakes all on a throw of dice—all to lose or all to gain—with the certainty of losing."

"When the day will at last dawn when we shall have with us the majority of people, even without having a majority in the Parliament and in the government, when the working class organizations shall form an invincible revolutionary phalanx, in that day we shall know how to conquer without a general strike, which becomes superfluous as soon as it is possible. For as soon as we shall have such a force, the working class will reorganize the State and the means of production, the hour of deliverance will have rung. But in awaiting that hour, which must come, we must not resort to a device which is sonorous but empty, which dates from the earliest times of the working class movement and causes its efforts to diverge from our old methods of warfare that have withstood the test of fire. It is our duty to unmask this anarchist method, this ill-omened tragedy, and to warn the working class against this dangerous weapon that is harmful and powerless."

"I do not know if I may be considered an au-

thority on this subject," says Vliegen, also of Holland, "because I have been a member of a committee which proclaimed and directed a general strike. In any event, I shall put aside this peculiarity, forget it as much as possible. In my opinion, however, it is already remarkable enough that this experience transformed me into an adversary of the general strike—I who was a partisan of it. It is significant, furthermore, that my opinion is not determined by the secondary circumstances which caused the loss of the strike in which I played a part, but it is based upon facts which appertain directly to the general strike itself, and which will consequently repeat themselves in every general strike."

"What is the general strike? How does it intimidate the dominant class? They answer us: By the arrest of production. When production ceases, all social life becomes impossible. No article of food is placed upon the market, navigation and communications by railroad are interrupted, famine appears."

"Yes; but who will be the first to suffer from the famine? The proletariat. And who from the cold? The proletariat. Evidently it is society as a whole that struggles in such a terrible crisis. But as in all kinds of crises, it is the proletariat that suffers from the beginning and the most severely."

"We saw that at Amsterdam, in April of the preceding year. The dockers were on strike, and the transportation of provisions by railroad was completely paralyzed. The bakers were unemployed. What followed? The bourgeois sent their servants to buy provisions even into the working class quarters, and the wives of the workers saw around them the prices of food supplies mount alarmingly. The gas fitters were on strike. The reserve of gas being almost exhausted, provisions of petroleum and candles were made. But who was able to make these provisions, and who, on the other hand, remained without light?"

"I consider the general strike," says H. M. Hyndman, the veteran English Socialist, "as a remedy proposed by men who have never reflected upon the economic situation and upon social conditions. It is a kind of sentimental attempt to hasten arbitrarily the development of humanity. And, like all sentimental tendencies, this one also in vain."

"Organization and discipline," says Harry Quelch, also of England, "are indispensable to the success of all strikes, but a general strike would necessitate the most vast and most perfect organization, and the strictest military discipline, if it should succeed in a serious struggle."

"In a general strike," he continues, "if a minority of workers persist in remaining at work, that will suffice to paralyze the whole movement. With only a minority organized, the danger is that it may be the majority who may want to remain at work. That would be fatal, because it would be necessary to the success of such an enterprise that there be a complete organization capable of making work cease completely on a given day, with whatever end in view, if that were possible and I doubt it! It would be magnificent. But when the workers shall be sufficiently organized, determined and disciplined to make such a declaration and to execute it in that manner, there will be no need for a general strike—they will be masters of the situation. That is why I think that although we should not discard the general strike as a possible weapon

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for the future, it is very probable that we shall never have occasion to use it."

"I am of the opinion," says Keir Hardie, "that a strike, even when it is prepared, may only constitute a last resort, and—I insist again upon this point—it can only be an auxiliary to a political movement strongly organized. The failures in the attempt at a general strike, for which Holland and Belgium have been the theaters in these last years, prove that the strike is a weapon with two edges, a weapon which is shortsighted, and unskillful hands can inflict serious wounds on whosoever uses it."

"I am persuaded," says Hueber, the Austrian trade union leader, "That a general strike of the workers in one branch of industry is possible with the end in view of trying to obtain by means of a most intense struggle and by the complete interruption of production, an amelioration in the conditions governing the duration of work and salary. But in order to be sure of victory, it is necessary that the trade union organization in question be strongly centralized, that it should unite 60 per cent of the workers of its branch of industry, and that its adherents should have taken care to prepare for themselves in time of peace a very rich treasury of war."

"To the question of knowing if the general strike is good to bring about the social revolution and consequently the Socialist regime of production, I answer plainly with the negative. The social revolution is not a war cry, a fashionable byword; it is the ultimate manifestation of a phase of economic development, a phase toward the achievement of which we are working in the breast even of the capitalist world."

"Let us create," he continues, "for all the trades, powerful centralized organizations, fit to overcome all obstacles; let us occupy ourselves in joining the trade unions to the co-operatives; let us see, to begin with, that the co-operatives resulting from this union are able to satisfy the daily needs of our adherents, and let us strive, at the same time, to rally to us the associations of rural producers. We shall thus have facilitated the passage from the present regime of exchanges to that which the future promises us. Let us agitate at the same time on the political field. Briefly, let us take possession of all the positions that offer themselves as useful and accessible, and we shall in this way have got through a great deal of the revolutionary Socialist work in acts and not in words."

"The Socialist Congress, assembled at Dordrecht," says Vandervelde, the Belgian, "last Easter, voted, as we know, the following resolution: 'The condition necessary to the success of a strike in mass is the strong organization and the severe discipline of the proletariat.'

"The absolute general strike, in the sense that at an appointed moment all workers abandon work, is impracticable, because it would render all existence impossible, commencing with that of the proletariat. The emancipation of the working class cannot be the outcome of this sudden rising of all forces; but it is possible that a strike, spreading over a large number of industries, or over industries particularly important for the economic life, may be an extreme means of obtaining important social transformations or of defending oneself against reactionary attacks."

"It is to analogous conclusions that I arrive, basing my views principally upon the experience which we have gone through in Belgium since the constitution of the working class party."

"A general strike, in the exact sense of the words," says Destree, another Belgian, "is the concerted suspension of all work whatsoever. It is useless to demonstrate that a strike of this kind is radically impossible. If such a strike could even speculatively be conceived, it would be evidently useless, because the day when the proletariat would be powerful enough, enlight-

ened enough, organized enough, to realize such a strike, with a view toward a determined end, it would not need to have recourse to this roundabout method, but would be strong enough to accomplish directly the object of its will."

"In my articles on the new party program of 1891 (Neue Zeit, 1890-1891, No. 50, page 757)," says Kautsky, of Germany, "I pointed out the possibility that 'under certain conditions when a great decision is to be made, when great events have moved the labor masses to their depths, an extensive cessation of labor may easily have great political results.'

"Naturally, I am not using the idea of a general strike in the sense that the anarchists and the French trade unionists use the word. To these latter the political and especially the parliamentary activity of the proletariat is to be supplemented by the strike, and it is to become a means to throw the social order overboard."

"That is foolish. A general strike in the sense that all the laborers of the country at a given sign shall lay down their labor presupposes a unanimity and an organization of the laborers which is scarcely possible in present society, and which, if it were once attained, would be so irresistible that no general strike would be necessary. Such a strike would, however, at one stroke render impossible the existence not simply of existing society, but all existence, and that of the proletarians long before that of the capitalists, and must consequently collapse uselessly when its revolutionary virtue began to develop."

"The strike as a political weapon will scarcely ever, certainly not in any time now visible, take on the form of a strike for all the workers of a country. It can also not have the purpose of displacing the other means of political struggle, but only of supplementing and strengthening them. We are now entering upon a time where opposed to the overwhelming power of organized capital an isolated non-political strike will be just as hopeless as is the isolated parliamentary action of the labor parties opposed to the pressure of the capitalistically dominated governmental powers. It will be even more necessary that both should grow and draw new strength from co-operation."

"Toward this abyss of a revolutionary general strike," says Jaures, of France, "the proletariat is feeling itself more and more drawn, at the risk not of ruining itself should it fall over, but of dragging down with it for years to come either the wealth or the security of the national life. If the proletarians take possession of the mine and the factory, it will be a perfectly fictitious ownership. They will be embracing a corpse, for the mines and factories will be no better than dead bodies, while economic circulation is suspended and production is stopped. So long as a class does not own and govern the whole social machine, it can seize a few factories and yards if it wants to, but it really possesses nothing. To hold in one's hand a few pebbles of a deserted road is not to be master of transportation. The working class would be the dupe of a fatal illusion and a sort of unhealthy obsession if it mistook what can be only the tactics of despair for a method of revolution."

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FRIDAY MARCH 14, 1913.

Let's live our life, then, as we may;
Let's think—as oft we've thought, in sooth;
Careless of what passersby may say;
Kind to our kind. . . .
And true to truth.

—Barry Cornwall.

The report of the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council last Friday night favoring the passage of the Sanford teachers' pension bill was concurred in by the Council, thus placing labor of this city on record as favorable to such legislation.

The "Labor Clarion" can pay no attention to anonymous communications. Writers should sign their names, not necessarily for publication, but the name and address of the author must be in possession of the publishers.

The moneyed men in West Virginia these days are kept busy. On the one hand they are directing the State militia against the striking mine workers, while on the other news dispatches indicate they have not bribed enough members of the Legislature to elect their candidate for United States Senator. The Legislature is at present deadlocked.

A few men having large investments in Mexico, among them the Guggenheims and Harrison Gray Otis, would like to have the United States Government intervene and rake their chestnuts out of the fire. It is not likely, however, the present administration at Washington will do any such thing. Otis, it is probable, will not yield much influence with President Wilson.

Having failed utterly to produce any evidence of wrong-doing before two juries against Clarence S. Darrow, the band of vicious, mammon-serving lawyers at Los Angeles now talk of bringing disbarment proceedings against him. It is safe to assert their failure will be as ignominious as in their other attempts against him. They have no evidence, only prejudice.

A few disgruntled men and a number of incompetents are endeavoring to stir up trouble in the theatres of San Francisco. They are affiliated with an organization which calls itself the "American International Musical and Theatrical Union." This organization is in no way connected with the bona fide labor movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. It is always busy trying to destroy the genuine unions in the theatrical line. No theatre manager should be deceived by the noise and bluster of this insignificant little coterie of disorganizers. They have no place in the labor movement, and are bent upon harm, not good.

When Thieves Fall Out

The old saw "When thieves fall out just men get their due," is exemplified in a dispute between Detective William J. Burns and Walter Drew of the National Erectors' Association. The dispute developed from Burns' address to the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce. In his talk there Burns asserted that Drew was responsible for the failure to convict men "higher up."

It is evident, from the tone of the statement of Burns, that he believed Drew was being more successful in getting money out of the Steel Trust than was his detective agency. It may be, however, the trust got tired pouring money into the coffers of these parasites, and Burns believed Drew responsible for the disposition to stop further expenditures to the Burns' agency.

At any rate, there has been a falling out between the two men, and charges and counter charges are flying back and forth rapidly. If the situation becomes warm enough some interesting developments may be expected from this fight of dog against dog.

Detective Burns, in a statement to the "Iron Trade Review," published by that paper, says that he never included Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as one of those in his list of "higher-ups" in the dynamiting conspiracy that ended when the Los Angeles "Times" building was blown up.

The "Iron Trade Review" got from Burns a detailed statement of the dispute. He repeats charges against Drew in this statement, and practically clears Gompers of all connection with any knowledge of the iron workers' doings.

"I once took up the matter with some executive body of the National Erectors' Association," says Burns, "wanting them to back me and let me go after the men higher up, and then I said that I didn't mention Samuel Gompers, and I didn't mean Samuel Gompers; but I meant others who thus far have escaped conviction.

"Mr. Drew puts me in the position of meaning Samuel Gompers when I mentioned 'those higher up.' This is absolutely false. My fight with Mr. Gompers, and all that I have ever charged him with, was the fact that the moment we arrested J. J. McNamara, Gompers, without a particle of investigation, charged me openly in the newspapers with framing up this case against the McNamaras, and planting the dynamite and finding it where I planted it.

"He discredited me all over the country, continuing to utter this falsehood, and he kept it up until the McNamaras themselves confessed."

This man Burns, in spite of what he now says in his dispute with his fellow parasite, not only allowed the story to become current that Gompers would be implicated in the McNamara depredations, but repeatedly insinuated in public addresses and interviews that he would lower the colors of President Gompers when the proper time arrived.

While the American people are quite familiar with Burns' manner of advertising his business by braggadocia and bluster there were some few who fondly hoped that the man hunter, Burns, might be able to involve the president of the American Federation of Labor in some illegal transaction. These few, of course, were to be found in the ranks of cheap labor-huckstering employers who would profit by any blow to organized labor.

Burns or Drew or any other filthy detective never had the faintest bit of evidence upon which to base their bitter tirades against Gompers, and were it not necessary for Burns to now tell the truth in order to get the better of his rival it is more than probable that he would still be busy insinuating he would get Gompers "when the proper time arrived."

Even after the close of the trial at Indianapolis Burns, in an interview insinuated he would get Gompers. He said the thirty-eight convictions only included a few of the "higher-ups" that were under investigation and that it would be continued "until every act of their criminal careers has been laid bare."

He took advantage of every opportunity to insinuate that Mr. Gompers and other officials of high rank in the movement would be involved, even after Frank Morrison had appeared before the grand jury with all the books, papers and records of the American Federation of Labor, and not a scintilla of evidence of any character could be found to connect the officers of the American Federation of Labor even remotely with crime.

Now, however, in order to flay another enemy, he comes out and admits there never was any foundation for the charges made against Mr. Gompers, but still insinuates there are other "higher-ups" against whom he has evidence. This, of course, is necessary in order to make people believe there was some foundation for his previous utterances.

Truly, when thieves fall out just men get their due.

Fluctuating Sentiments

"To discontinue advertising," says ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker (one of the largest advertisers in the world—and, naturally enough, one of the most successful business men, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business, you must let the people know it. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

It is said the policy recently inaugurated in Cleveland of sending drunks home instead of locking them up has reduced the number of arrests in a year from 30,418 to 7774, a result of which has been the abolition of one of the city's police courts. Information, however, is not given as to whether the lecture of an angry wife is more effective in preventing drunkenness than the look of a police judge.

Here is an item taken from a reprint of the "Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser" of August 20, 1773, which we have been handed by a friend from Baltimore: "This morning three companies of the royal regiment of artillery from Woolwich marched into this place. They are quartered in different parts of the town, and came on purpose to exercise the guns on the fortifications during His Majesty's stay here." The item bears a Portsmouth date line.

The United Cigar Stores Company has 1100 retail stores in the United States and the gross earnings for the past year reached the colossal sum of \$32,000,000. During the year 1913, this giant in commercialism will establish 200 more retail institutions and it is claimed that the revenue for the present year will reach \$40,000,000. And union men, or rather members of unions all over the country are contributing to this octopus by purchasing non-union goods in their stores.

At a recent meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation, a speaker drew a remarkable parallel. In speaking of child labor in the canneries, he said: "In many of our States it is a high crime to molest the young oyster or lobster. Business demands that they be permitted to prosper until they reach maturity. But human beings are, through lack of proper labor legislation and improper enforcement of existing laws, stunted, crippled, and incapacitated." You cannot get away from the logic of that parallel. It is unimpeachable, as the lawyers say.

Did you ever gaze upon the twisted, bent, tangle-limbed body of a toiler and study the causes which lead up to such a condition, and then ask yourself whether it is necessary to work a few men so hard and ruin their bodies while other men do nothing at all? Do you not believe it possible to so regulate hours of labor that even the hardest kind of toil would not thus use its victims? Long hours of labor not only twist men's bodies out of shape, but actually shorten the span of life rightfully belonging to them. Long hours of labor weaken the mentality and in every way operate to the detriment of the human race. Regulation of the hours of labor are an absolute necessity, for both men and women, yet there are employers of labor so greedy that they destroy the entire race in order to satisfy their craving for gain. To such employers the trade union movement has been a bitter pill, and will continue to be until conditions have been made humane and bearable.

Wit at Random

Florence, who was an ardent admirer of her own vocal qualities, had been selected to sing a solo at a church entertainment.

The following morning at the breakfast table she remarked to her younger brother:

"Well, I never thought my voice would fill that large hall."

"Neither did I," answered her brother, unfeelingly. "I thought it would empty it."—"Lippincott's."

Doris was radiant over a recent addition to the family, and rushed out of the house to tell the news to a passing neighbor.

"Oh, you don't what we've got upstairs!"

"What is it?"

"It's a new baby brother!" and she settled back upon her heels and folded her hands to watch the effect.

"You don't say so! Is he going to stay?"

"I guess so"—very thoughtfully. "He's got his things off."—"Everybody's Magazine."

Loafer—If I was you, I'd stay at 'ome and wash the kids.

Suffragette—My good man, if I were you, I'd begin on myself first!

"One of the preachers comes forward with the declaration that the devil is not mentioned in the Old Testament."

"What of it?"

"Well, he claims that, there being no mention of him in the Old Testament, there cannot be a devil."

"That's no proof. The Old Testament does not mention the Illinois Legislature, but there is one."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

"Don't you think it absurd to speak of 'man' as being made of dust, doctor?"

"I think the term more appropriate to girls."

"And why?"

"They cause such a lot of trouble when they get into a fellow's eye."

A negro woman was on trial before a magistrate charged with inhuman treatment of her child.

Evidence was clear that the woman had severely beaten the youngster, about 9 years old, who was in court to exhibit his battered condition.

Before imposing sentence, his honor asked the woman whether she had anything to say.

"Kin I ask yo' honah a question?" inquired the prisoner.

"Go ahead," said the judge, and the courtroom listened.

"Well, then, yo' honah, I'd like to ask yo' whether yo' was ever the parient o' a puffactly wuthless culled child?"

United States Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, is bald.

"Does being bald bother you much?" a candid friend asked him once.

"Yes, a little," answered the truthful James.

"I suppose you feel the cold severely in winter," went on his friend.

"No; it's not that so much," said the Senator. "The main bother is when I'm washing myself—unless I keep my hat on I don't know where my face stops."—Montgomery "Journal."

"Did you tell her when you proposed to her that you were unworthy of her? That always makes a hit with them."

"I was going to, but she told it to me first."—Houston "Post."

Miscellaneous

THE EFFECT OF HABIT.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

"To persist in doing wrong extenuates not wrong, but makes it much more heavy." How true is this little saying. Persistence in the commission of wrong may, indeed, so accustom the transgressor to the remonstrances of his conscience that they no longer trouble him. Such persistence in doing wrong may even enable him to face shamelessly reproach of his crime less tremulously, but it cannot, it does not, lessen the enormity of the wrong. If, for instance, a person drink frequently, and over much, he may, in time, become reconciled to the evil consequences of his diabolical habit, which is, after years of gratification, perfectly natural to him; but he cannot reasonably assert that because it is a habit and is perfectly natural to him, therefore it is not an offense.

The more a person commits wrong, the less keen will become his sense of duty, the less delicate will become his perception of transgression, and, consequently, the less scrupulous will he be in his continual indulgence of crime.

THAT'S WHAT.

John D. Rockefeller can write a few words on a scrap of paper and make it worth \$1,000,000—that's capital.

An expert can take \$5 worth of the finest steel and make it into the hair springs of watches worth \$5000—that's skill.

Tennyson could take a penny sheet of paper and write a poem worth \$1000 on it—that's genius.

A woman can purchase a good hat for \$2, but prefers to pay \$50 every time—that's foolishness.

A merchant can take an article that costs him 50 cents and sell it for \$1—that's business.

We, the editor, could write a check for \$5000 that would not be worth a nickel—that's fraud.—Exchange.

For all our penny wisdom, for all our * * * slavery to habit, it is not to be doubted that all men have sublime thoughts.—Emerson.

COURTESY.

By George Matthew Adams.

To some courtesy may seem a lost art, little worth bringing back. But it is not. Courtesy is one of the old line arts that dies only with the man or the business. For the rise of many a man and business has started with it. Take time to be courteous.

Emerson once wrote: "Give a boy address and accomplishments and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes wherever he goes." Courtesy is of more value to a man than a thousand letters of written recommendations. Courtesy is an asset of more power than money or influence.

Take time to be courteous.

Courtesy lightens the burdens of toil. Courtesy demands respect. Courtesy is a little brother to opportunity and follows her around through the hours of the busy day. Courtesy always leads a man higher up.

Take time to be courteous.

The courteous office boy, the courteous clerk, the courteous stenographer, the courteous manager; the courteous leader of big tasks—whoever heard of such a one not growing; not climbing into bigger things? Think over these things. For it is tremendously worth while to—

Take time to be courteous.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Metal Trades Campaign.

The campaign being conducted by the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., in Erie, Pa., is becoming more and more effective. Such success has been made in interesting the men employed in the metal trades that the Manufacturers' Association has deemed it advisable to adopt a so-called declaration of "principles." In this declaration there are many whereases, and it finally resolves "that this organization jointly and severally pledges itself that it will not run a union shop, thereby discriminating against any one who does not belong to a union or trade organization and that they will have no conferences with any representative of any trade union or any organization whose actions are directed in any way by people who are not in the employ of the concern." This declaration of "principles" has been posted in conspicuous places in the several manufacturing plants. Injunctions have been issued, but, of course, they were expected and are not having any appreciable effect upon the campaign. Notwithstanding the hostility of the employers, the efforts of the organizers are being continued and greater interest is being evinced as time goes on. As a result of these efforts, the boilermakers of the city have been organized with a good-sized charter list. The stationary engineers have also organized, and much enthusiasm has been shown by these two organizations. The metal trades campaign has aroused the building trades and these organizations are holding large meetings with a notable increase in membership. The revival is spreading and the work of the organizers is most telling.

La Follette on the Job.

During the discussion in the Senate on section 6 of the postoffice appropriation bill, repealing the "gag" executive order of ex-President Roosevelt and later strengthened by another executive order by President Taft, Senator La Follette, in advocating the repeal of the "gag" provision, emphasized the right of the employees in the postal service to join organizations of their own choice. He closed his speech with the following statement:

"The impression has been given that the American Federation of Labor is an organization that accomplishes its ends by means of strikes, but the American Federation of Labor has no authority to declare strikes. It does not assume any jurisdiction over trade affairs. It is simply a congress of the different trade unions of the United States. Each trade union has complete trade autonomy. Each trade deals with its own trade disputes without interference by any other trade or by the American Federation of Labor. Affiliation with the American Federation of Labor would not in any manner tend toward creating strikes or strike conditions. On the contrary, when any trade organization brings its grievances to the attention of the American Federation of Labor, it only does so for counsel and advice. And it has been the invariable practice of the officials of the American Federation of Labor to advise the trade affected to exhaust all other means to adjust their disputes before resorting to strikes. The American Federation of Labor is a great organization, having great responsibilities, and there is nothing which tends more toward conservatism in handling trade disputes than responsibility. It follows, then, that affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, instead of tending to produce strikes, has a tendency to prevent them. It is a well-known fact to students of the labor movement that labor organizations have prevented more strikes than they have ever authorized. In the best-organized in-

dustries in the United States trade disputes are generally adjusted by mutual conference. This fact does not get into the newspapers and does not become generally known, while the strikes, being the exception, rather than the rule, attract attention, and from that grows the assumption that labor organizations are institutions created for the purpose of promoting strikes. The assumption that because a trade union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor it would be compelled to engage in a sympathetic strike in order to assist some other labor organization whenever it was deemed advisable by the American Federation of Labor is a misapprehension of the facts. The American Federation of Labor has no power to authorize or order one trade organization to strike in sympathy with and for the assistance of another. No trade organization can be ordered on strike except with the consent of its own members, and the laws of the trade unions very frequently require that the vote of the members of the union necessary to authorize a strike must be two-thirds of the entire membership."

Silk Strike Increasing.

At Paterson, N. J., the strike of the silk mill workers, declared some time ago, is rapidly spreading. Two thousand men employed in three big plants have left their looms and dye vats, and announce that they will not go back until the strike is won. It is probable that the weavers, who have remained at work, will make common cause shortly with those who are out, and, as a consequence, close every silk mill in the city. Employers maintain they will not accede to the strikers' demands for more wages, the eight-hour workday, and a reversion to the "two-loom" system. It is reported that there are now in the neighborhood of 10,000 employees out.

Convention of Musicians.

The eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians will be held in Toronto, Ont., commencing May 12, 1913. Indications are that the coming convention will be the most representative in the history of the organization. Secretary Owen Miller says that it is a happy coincident that the musicians meet in Canada, as it is recognized that music is a "universal language without State or national division." The A. F. of M. has been successful in building up a large and effective trade union, which has been of immense benefit to those who follow that calling.

This is the Limit.

Some time ago a New York decorating firm secured a \$10,000 decorating contract in Nashville, Tenn. The local decorating firms had an opportunity to secure this work, but they were unable to handle a job of this size and character. The New York firm employed members of the local union to do the work, and because the local union refused to withdraw these men at the behest of the local firms the latter now refuse to employ the members of the local union. No comment is necessary on a situation of this character.

Sought the Reason.

It is reported by a Boston news agency that the manager of the Baltimore & Ohio recently started an investigation to ascertain why labor was scarce along his line, and why there was not the usual inflow of Italian immigration. The answer was not to be had in America. It was on the other side of the ocean. The manager found that wages in Italy had risen to \$1.37½ per diem, and that Italians did not have to cross the ocean to seek work along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio.

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SACRAMENTO LETTER.

The Legislature reconvened on March 10th to begin the real law-making of the session. Its task is to segregate the wheat from the chaff out of the four thousand measures before it. The big press has kindly suggested that not much more than two hundred are worthy of consideration and suggests also that an early adjournment be had, thus expressing the fond hope that this session will do as little as possible to disturb present laws. All of which would best suit their frame of mind. It takes but little digging into the pile to discover that nearly one-half of the measures are duplications and upon any subject there are dozens of bills having the same purpose and varying only in details. Hence it is easy to assume that each committee will have little difficulty in selecting the best type of bill on each particular subject. And as a matter of common sense proponents and opponents of such legislation will have to centralize their efforts for or against the measure thus selected.

One peculiarity distinguishing this Legislature is that a number of progressive statesmen are introducing bills which would re-establish the old order of things when the so-called reactionaries were in control. Thus, Senator Gates introduced Senate Bill No. 1344 which would re-establish the old abuse which enabled attorneys for public service corporations to defeat damage suits brought by injured employees or their heirs. That abuse consisted in requiring juries to render special verdicts on a number of points submitted by the attorneys for the corporations. In case the jury failed to render consistent verdicts on all such points the general verdict would be set aside and a mistrial resulted. In many instances this practice invariably defeated just claims for damages. All this Senator Gates would bring back to life.

Assemblyman Benedict seeks by his bill, No. 362, to undo the mechanics' lien law, enacted at the last session. What kind of progress is this? If his bill should pass it would restore the law to the same condition in which it has been for 10, these many years.

The first test vote on a labor measure took place in the Assembly on Tuesday, March 11th. Senate Bill No. 134 and Assembly Bill No. 75 (identical bills), were introduced to protect the health of the workers engaged in the packing and handling of Portland cement. In the Assembly the bill had been referred to the committee on labor and capital, and that committee reported the bill with the recommendation that it "do pass." In the Senate the bill is still in the hands of the rather hostile committee on public health and quarantine. The cement "interests" endeavored to have the Assembly re-refer the bill to the Assembly committee on public health and quarantine. Their object being obviously to delay the measure as long as possible, in committees. The roll call vote upon the question of referring the bill to the committee on public health and quarantine showed that the cement "interests" had been exceedingly busy. Several members of the Assembly who were regarded as being friendly to labor openly espoused the cause of the cement manufacturers, although everything asked for in this bill has been in full force in European countries for many years. The question at issue is simply this: Which is of paramount importance, the protection of the workers' health, or the protection of an industry? The roll call published at the conclusion of this article is self explanatory, and should be studied carefully by trade unionists throughout the State.

It will be noted that the San Francisco delegation, as usual, stood as a unit for this meritorious measure. On the other hand, Mr. Bohnett of San Jose, Mr. Smith of Alameda, Mr. Johnston of Richmond, and many others coming from strong labor union districts fell by the wayside very

early, but it is hoped that this test will not be an indication of their future actions upon bills fathered by labor.

Roll Call.

In favor of taking the bill from a friendly committee and referring it to another committee of unknown quality: Alexander, Bagby, Beck, Benedict, Bohnett, Bowman, Bradford, Brown, Cary, Chandler, Clarke, Geo. A., Cram, Emmons, Farwell, Fish, Gabbert, Gates, Green, Griffin, Guiberson, Hinkle, Johnson, Geo. H., Johnston, T. D., Johnstone, W. A., Kuck, Palmer, Polsley, Shartel, Smith, Strine, Wyllie, Speaker Young. Ayes, total 32.

Against: Ambrose, Bloodgood, Bush, Byrnes, Canepa, Clark, Wm. G., Collins, Dower, Ellis, Ferguson, Finnegan, Fitzgerald, Ford, Gelder, Guill, Hayes, Inman, Killingsworth, Kingsley, Libby, McCarthy, McDonald, Moorhouse, Morganstern, Mouser, Murray, Nelson, Nolan, Pearis, Richardson, Roberts, Ryan, Schmitt, Scott, Shannon, Simpson, Slater, Stuckenbruck, Tulloch, Wall, Walsh, Weisel, White, Woodley. Noes, total 45.

SHOE WORKERS WINNING.

The close of this week finds the Boot and Shoe Workers who are on strike against the firm of Frank & Hyams more confident than ever, as the firm has been able to turn out but three cases of shoes during the week. There have been no desertions, and as there are few of the twenty-seven strikebreakers who are sleeping and eating in the factory capable of doing any real work, and no new importations have arrived, things look exceedingly bright for an early victory. Picket lines are maintained from 7 o'clock in the morning to 12 at night, with large numbers from 4 to 5:30 each afternoon. The determination of the strikers is remarkable and can have but one result—victory.

JOHN I. NOLAN TO WED.

An announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hunt, 239 Clement street, of the wedding of their daughter, Miss May Ella Hunt, to John I. Nolan, former secretary of the Labor Council and now Congressman from the Fifth District.

The wedding ceremony will take place on Sunday evening, March 23d, at Star of the Sea Church, Geary street, near Eighth avenue, Rev. Father Philip O'Ryan officiating.

A large number of invitations have been sent out for the ceremony at the church. Michael J. Roach will be best man while Miss Alicia Curran will be bridesmaid, the ushers being James E. Dillon, Andrew J. Gallagher, Joseph J. Glynn and John A. Kelly.

The bride-to-be is a native of San Francisco, beautiful and accomplished, and is one of the most popular belles of the Richmond district.

John I. Nolan is also a native of San Francisco. He was born south of Market street, and began his public career at the age of nine years, when he went to work as a cash boy in a local department store. At the age of 14 he went to work in a foundry as an apprentice molder. As soon as eligible he joined the Molders' Union of San Francisco, of which he is still a member.

Congressman Nolan and his bride will leave this city for Washington, D. C., on Monday morning after their wedding in order that he may be seated on April 1st as the representative of the Fifth District.

The bride and groom will take with them the best wishes of legions of friends and the fond hope that both may achieve distinction in the national capital.

Trust men and they will be true to you; treat them greatly and they will show themselves great, though they make an exception in your favor to all their rules of trade.—Emerson.

MUSICIANS MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, March 11, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Warren P. Waters, pianist.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Arthur Hadley.

Transfer deposited: Emelie McCormack, Local No. 47.

Transfers withdrawn: W. H. Hornig, Local No. 310; F. E. Lane, Local No. 70; W. A. Scott, Local No. 283.

Dues are now due and payable for the first quarter, amounting to \$2.00. Members will please pay to A. S. Morey, financial secretary.

Assembly Hall, 480 Twentieth street, between Broadway and Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, has been classified and placed in Class E list of halls.

Members will please take notice of the following classifications, and act in accordance with same when contracting for engagements in Richmond: Stege Park, Class D; Grand Canyon Park, Class D; A. O. U. W. Hall, Maple Hall, Band Hall, Class E; Fraternal Hall, Palm Hall, Point Richmond, Class F.

Henry Hadley, director of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, will leave this week for New York and other Eastern cities, to return about August next for the season's concerts.

Members will please take notice and contract for no engagements in Class C and D vaudeville and picture houses without first consulting the board of directors.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 7, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Gallagher.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Bakers No. 24—Anton P. Wahl, vice Max Haas. Beer Bottlers—John Golobic, vice John Meinke. Cap Makers—A. Lesser, vice M. Katz. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From John V. White, president of the Mine Workers, in reference to conditions in West Virginia. From P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, in reply to the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo. From Senator Perkins, in reference to the Seamen's Bill. From C. T. Curry, stating he is in favor of building battleships in Government Navy Yards. From Cooks' Union, inclosing donation of \$10 to the striking garment workers of New York. From the Pacific Immigration Congress, acknowledging receipt of credentials for Walter Macarthur. From Congressman Knowland, stating he is in favor of building some of our ships in Government Navy Yards. From B. F. Schlessinger, regarding conference which was held Friday morning at 10 o'clock. From Board of Supervisors, relative to the use of California stone. From Glove Workers' Union No. 39, relative to assisting garment workers of New York. From A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of list of newly-elected officers; also in reference to the increasing of bond for financial secretary-treasurer.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Box Makers No. 1156, complaint against Bottlers' Protective Association. From Sugar Workers, wage scale and agreement. From Central Labor Council of Akron, Ohio, appeal for financial assistance for rubber workers on strike. From Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, asking information as to jurisdiction over blacksmiths, engineers, etc. From Cloak Makers No. 8, relative to strike at Ratner's Cloak and Suit House. From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, in reference to the placing of the firm of Foreman & Clark on the unfair list. From Waiters No. 30, request for a boycott on the White Lunch Cafeteria. From Laborers' Protective Union No. 8079, Mineville, N. Y., appeal for financial assistance.

Referred to Label Section—From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, relative to the garment workers' strike against the firm of P. A. Newmark & Co.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Frances Jolliffe, president of the California League for the Protection of Motherhood, regarding the Mothers' Pension Bill.

Communication from the Grocery Clerks' Union, relative to list of unfair stores in "Labor Clarion." Moved that the communication be referred to the directors of "Labor Clarion." Amendment, that pending the report of directors the editor not publish any unfair stores; amendment carried.

Communication from the United Garment Workers of New York, acknowledging receipt of \$347.50, donated by affiliated unions of this city, and thanking unions for same. On motion, the secretary was instructed to send telegram asking for official information relative to settling of the strike.

Communication from the Moving Picture Operators, stating that it had settled grievance with Fairyland Theatre, and requesting this house removed from the unfair list. On motion, the request was complied with.

Communication from Coopers' Union, asking that Board of Supervisors be urged to give

preference to asphalt barrels bearing the coopers' union label. On motion, copy of communication was ordered forwarded to the Board of Supervisors.

Communication from Building Trades Council, inviting delegates to be present at the reception to be tendered Bros. Tveitmoe and Clancy on their return home Saturday evening. Moved that the invitation be accepted and all delegates requested to attend said reception; carried.

Resolutions submitted by Delegates Gallagher, Mullen and O'Connell, relative to the trouble in West Virginia were on motion adopted, and copies ordered sent to the President, United States Senators and Congressmen of California. (See resolutions printed in "Labor Clarion.") Resolutions were received from Machinists' Union No. 68 bearing on the above matter.

The monthly report of financial secretary-treasurer was, on motion, referred to trustees.

Reports of Unions—Molders—Donated \$25 to the boot and shoe workers. Solicitors—Reported that commissions were being paid to solicitors on the S. F. "Call" and "Bulletin." Beer Bottlers—Have indorsed the Kingsley eight-hour bill. Pile Drivers—Reported that contractors will grant increase in wages to foremen. Boot and Shoe Workers—Strike still on against Frank & Hyams; situation well in hand. Upholsterers—Reported that members have given up idea of forming dual organization. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Donated \$25 to boot and shoe workers. Millmen No. 423—Donated \$10 a week for five weeks to boot and shoe workers. Butchers—Have indorsed the Kingsley eight-hour bill; butchers of South San Francisco have voted to affiliate with international.

Label Section—Minutes read and special attention of delegates called to the entertainment to be given by the Label Section in the Valencia Theatre, Thursday evening, April 24th.

Executive Committee—On the request of Bartenders' Union for a boycott on Beth's Cafe, committee recommends that the matter be left in the hands of the secretary; concurred in. The communication from Newspaper Solicitors' Union was laid over for one week, and secretary requested to make another attempt to have representatives present. The communication from Millmen No. 423, requesting a boycott on the firm of Ten Winkle, was referred to the Building Trades Council for indorsement before receiving the indorsement of this Council; concurred in. The agreement of moving picture operators with the Exhibitors' League was laid over for one week; concurred in. On the wage scale and agreement of the wireless telegraphers, committee recommends that union proceed with negotiations and that officers of Council lend their aid; concurred in. Communication from Alameda Central Labor Council, dealing with the question of closer affiliation, was laid over for one week; concurred in. The request of Waiters' Union for a boycott on Garibaldi Hall was left in the hands of the secretary; concurred in. On the communication from the Provision Trades Council, requesting financial assistance for butchers of Oakland, secretary was instructed to reply to communication stating Council's position relative to this matter. On the request of sign and pictorial painters for a boycott on the Realty Sign Company, committee recommends that the Council declare its intention to levy a boycott on said firm; concurred in. Communication from Electrical Workers No. 151, relative to action of Local No. 6, I. B. E. W., committee recommends that the matter be left in the hands of the president of Building Trades Council and president of this Council; carried. Wage scale of press feeders was laid over one week. Communication from Automobile Painters was laid over one week. The matter of Switchmen's Union vs. Belt Railroad was laid over one week. The situation of

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DIGBY BELL & CO., in Geo. V. Hobart's farce, entitled "It Happened in Topeka"; WILL DILLON, the Popular Song Writer; "THE GIRL FROM MILWAUKEE," a Remarkable Vocalist; THE KYLES, offering "Johnny and the French Maid"; EDISON'S TALKING MOVING PICTURES (The Kinetophone) in a New Program, including Truly Shattuck and "The Quarrel Scene" from "Julius Caesar"; AMELIA STONE AND ARMAND KALISZ; BEDINI & ARTHUR; GUERRO & CARMEN. Last Week—WILLIAM ROCK & MAUDE FULTON.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

the miners in West Virginia was called to the attention of the committee, and the matter left in the hands of the president and secretary. Committee recommended that the secretary send a telegram to President Taft requesting that he sign bill creating the Department of Labor; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that the application for affiliation from Cleaning and Dyeing Wagon Drivers' Union be accepted and delegates seated; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Committee recommends that the Council indorse Senate Bill No. 531, and Assembly Bill No. 622, providing for the printing of transcripts on appeal; concurred in. Recommended that Council oppose Senate Bill No. 1710, restricting the use of billboards; concurred in. On the bill relative to the pensioning of teachers, committee recommends that Council indorse same. Moved to concur in the recommendation. Amendment, that we indorse the resolutions from Central Council of San Jose; amendment declared out of order. Division being called for on the motion, the question was again put, resulting in a vote of 62 in favor, 31 against, and motion declared carried. On the cemetery matter, it was moved that the majority and minority reports be printed in the "Labor Clarion" and subject made a special order for Friday evening, March 21st, at 9 o'clock; motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—The committee appointed to draft resolutions against the intervention in Mexico submitted resolutions as follows:

"Whereas, American capitalists having large amounts of money invested in Mexican industries are constantly endeavoring to induce the government of the United States to intervene in the trouble now raging in the republic to the south of us, and

"Whereas, The sole object held in view by those who would plunge us into a war with Mexico is to enable their representatives to more safely prey upon the unfortunate people of this struggling country, and

"Whereas, We believe the life of every American should be protected to the fullest extent in conformity with justice and reason in every quarter of the globe, we are not in favor of spilling the blood of good American manhood to protect the ill-gotten dollars of vicious and greedy men who have sent their money to Mexico in an effort to more tightly weld the chains about the limbs of these people and more securely hold them in their present state of degradation and destitution, and

"Whereas, We do not believe the government of the United States should enter into the difficulty which now menaces the Republic of Mexico in a spirit of conquest, and

"Whereas, Such intervention must mean a long and costly war, and perhaps permanent occupation by the American government and the establishment of an imperialism which must always act as a menace to the liberties of our people at home; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we deem no existing reason sufficiently valid to warrant interference or meddling in the affairs of Mexico by the United States of America; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular session assembled this 7th day of March, 1913, that we urge upon President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan, and the Congress of the United States, the earnest insistence of this Council and its affiliated organizations that there shall be no intervention in the Mexican situation without good and sufficient cause, and no such cause now exists, nor gives promise of existing in the immediate future, and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be

forwarded to the President, the Secretary of State, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the United States."

New Business—Retail Clerks reported that the following stores kept open on Washington's birthday, in violation of the agreement with clerks' organization: Lillienfelds, Peerless Clothing Co., Dillon, Coleman, Korn and Cole hat stores; Weinstein's and Packard shoe store.

Moved that the executive committee investigate the unfair list; motion carried. Moved that the law and legislative committee investigate the bill dealing with the registering of plumbers; motion carried.

Receipts—Electrical Workers No. 6, \$48; Web Pressmen, \$6; Granite Cutters, \$8; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$6; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Box Makers, \$4; Garment Cutters, \$4; Carpenters No. 483, \$20; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Stationary Firemen, \$8; Machinists, \$20; Material Teamsters, \$12; Marine Firemen, \$40; Grocery Clerks, \$6; Cooks, \$18; Marble Cutters No. 38, \$18; House Movers, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Chauffeurs, \$4; Pavers, \$2; Furniture Handlers, \$8; Gardeners, \$2; Federal Employees, \$6; Millmen No. 422, \$10; Elevator Conductors, \$6; Rammermen, \$4; Carpenters No. 1640, \$4; Composition Roofers, \$4; Musicians, \$42; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$6. Total, \$360.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; postage, \$14.50; "Bulletin," 30 cents; donation to shoe workers, \$100; A. F. of L., premium on bond, \$1.75; Samuel Printing Co., two rubber stamps, \$3.75; Hall Association, rent for March, \$57.50; Pacific Telephone Co., \$16.67; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Walter Birdsall, \$50; Miss M. Barkley, \$6.25; Postal Telegraph, \$5.88; Underwood Typewriter Co., \$102.50. Total, \$475.10.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN O'CONNELL, Secretary.

DAMNING EVIDENCE OF SLAVERY.

At a South Carolina mill a widow whose child 11 years old was at work, said that the agent's first visit to the mill the superintendent sent her child home and said he would have to take her name from the payroll. A few days later he asked the mother to make an affidavit that she was unable to support the child. She refused to do so. In a few days the child was sent for and was again regularly employed. Her age was reported by the company as 14 years.

At still another mill in the same State a woman said: "They just keep at a person until they have to let them work whether they want to or not. I don't want them to know that I've got another gal. They'd have her right in that mill, and I want her to help me." A boy of 10 years was already working, and the girl referred to was 9 years old.

At a mill in North Carolina a woman said that the superintendent sent for both her boys and required her to take them out of school. She refused for a time, but yielded because she feared that her husband would lose his job. The boys were 11 and 14 years old.

At another mill in North Carolina the mill company threatened to evict a widow from a company house because her child, 11 years old, too often remained at home sick.

In a mill in South Carolina, although there were 17 employees under 12 years of age, none were so reported. The agent who investigated the mill wrote: "Nobody not of unusual gullibility to believe that the overseers in all these cases need have been deceived. Several children were scarcely 9 years of age and so young in appearance that no person of ordinary experience should be deceived as to their ages."—Senate Document No. 645 on Condition of Women and Child Wage Earners.



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Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, Between 21st and 22nd; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Corner Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere.

December 31, 1912:

Assets	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund	148,850.22
Number of Depositors.....	59,144

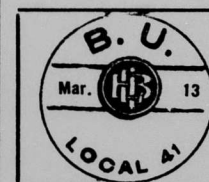
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Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

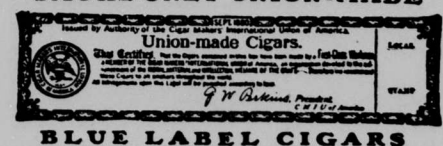
COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOMS 219-220.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



MARCH, 1913

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(114)	Arnberger, T. R.	718 Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	440 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	516 Mission
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(65)	*Blair-Murdoch Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Press	935 Market
(121)	California Demokrat	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call The	Third and Market
(71)	Canersa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press	3623 19th
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(120)	Co-Operative Press	2330 Market
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press	516 Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Molr	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(82)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(113)	Hegdahl & Snell	3684 Eighteenth
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Jewish Voice	340 Sansome
(42)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(94)	Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79)	McElvaine Press, The	1182 Market
(1)	Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362 Clay
(58)	Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60)	*Post	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission

(218)	Ross, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(63)	*Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1067 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2385 California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolf, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225)	John F. Hogan Co.	343 Front
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560 Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
(202) Congdon Process Engraver	635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission

MAILERS.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Enterprise Founders.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
Wyatt & Sop., 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The funeral of William A. Johns, who died while undergoing an operation last Saturday morning, was held from the Truman Undertaking Parlors Thursday afternoon at 1:30. Interment was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society last Sunday, C. F. Wolters was initiated and applications for membership were received from William J. Hanhart and Fred F. Bebergall.

Charles E. Hawkes has resigned from the staff of the "Printing Trade News" of New York to accept the secretary-treasurership of the New York Printers' League.

The wife of Professor James Ferguson, principal of the Polytechnic High School, who is an active member of the Typographical Union, died last Saturday.

The Employment Bureau of the International Union is now open and ready for business. Those desiring to register for employment are required to make application on the blanks provided by Secretary-Treasurer Hays and be accompanied by a fee of \$1.00. Employers desiring help are also provided with blank forms, but no fee is charged, and the blank must be indorsed by the secretary of the local union when the employer is in an organized town.

The following is from the weekly news-letter of the International Secretariat: We have received from the central office of the Dutch Typographers the following details regarding the printers' movement. Since 1908 the Amsterdam division of the Netherland Typographical Union had an agreement with the employers whereby six-tenths of the compositors received 44 centimes per hour, the rotary press operators, 44 centimes, and the linotype operators 50 centimes, for a 9½ hour day. The workers gave notice to terminate this agreement on October 1, 1912, and at the same time laid a new agreement before the principals, demanding 54 centimes for six-tenths of the compositors, 56 centimes for rotary press operators, and 64 centimes for linotype operators, per hour for a 9-hour day. The masters rejected this proposal, and on the 6th of January the workers went on strike, about 1000 participating. Eventually the employers accepted the workers' terms, but as other departments claimed higher wages and appealed to the unions for support, about 800 compositors and machinist remained on strike. Attempts were made to place work elsewhere, even abroad, but the solidarity of the workers generally rendered this effort abortive. At last it was arranged that an agreement ranging over the whole Netherlands and valid till February 1, 1914, should provide for 52 cents for six-tenths of the compositors, 54 cents for rotary press men, and 60 cents for linotype operators, per hour, for a 9½-hour day. This shall include four holidays and 25 per cent extra pay for Sunday work. The strike ended on February 5th.

J. W. Dallas, a printer with a roaming disposition, is back in Sacramento, after a four months' sojourn up in Amador County.—Sacramento "Tribune."

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

THE GEARY-STREET ROAD.

By T. E. Zant.

The Public Ownership Association is preparing for a vigorous campaign on the lower Market-street outside tracks referendum vote to protect the Geary-street road in its full rights to all the headway required to develop its system.

It seems the people have forgotten the original intent and purpose of a public service franchise, which implied the willingness or consent on the part of the people that private parties supply a public need and allow them to charge the people enough to cover expenses and a reasonable interest on the outlay, which charges were only incidental to, and not the principle. The service to the public was the principal intent. This is supported by the fact that the law still retains the right to regulate them. Yet the public service corporations have reversed the principle and have made the getting of surplus money (dividends) from the people the principle and supplying service incidental in the transaction.

This has been brought about by over-capitalization and by spending a part of the surplus to corrupt legislation, administration and adjudication of the law. Corruption started in high places soon finds its way down to officials of lesser importance.

The original purpose of public service franchises having been reversed, becomes a means to take away from the people who have not that little which they have, and develops a control of the machinery of government that sells privileges to whomsoever wishes to buy.

The deep-seated evils in our affairs must be uprooted, and public ownership will displace the chief cause. It requires a plan and process of action to establish public ownership, and this outlet to the ferries is absolutely necessary in the process.

To allow the United Railroads one and a half minute headway (as per Supervisors' agreement) on the outside tracks on lower Market street, would make it impossible for the Geary-street road to get enough cars to the ferries, when extensions are completed, to make it a strong competitor of the United Railroads.

That would mean seventeen years' delay in establishing a municipal system of railroads.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum Theatre bill for next week will have as its headliner, Digby Bell in "It Happened in Topeka." Will Dillon, the popular song writer and author of "I Want a Girl," "All Alone," "I Thought It Was What I Thought It Was," and other popular songs, will make his first appearance here. "The Girl from Milwaukee," a handsome young woman who envelops her identity in mystery will be heard in popular numbers. Whether she is a society girl who has determined to conceal her identity until her artistic merit has been thoroughly indorsed by all the great cities of this country or a grand opera star who is anxious to test the truth of the saying, "What's in a name?" is a matter of conjecture, but one fact she has most positively established—she can sing. The Kyles, who are winning great favor with "Johnny and the French Maid," will present an act combining sensational work on the Roman rings, acrobatics, tumbling, balancing and true comedy. Thomas A. Edison's Talking Moving Pictures (The Kinetophone) will be continued with a change of program which will include the musical comedy favorite Truly Shattuck, also "The Quarrel Scene" from "Julius Caesar." Next week will be the last of Amelia Stone and Armand Kalisz; Bedini and Arthur; Guerro and Cramen, and William Rock and Maude Fulton. The latter will continue by special request their amusing burlesque of Bernhardt and Tellegen.

ATTACKING THE CAUSES.

By Norman Duxbury.

Nowadays almost everybody is in favor of the social ownership of all public utilities—street railways, gas, etc.—and all are agreed that it would be a good thing if the government would take over the railroads and such trusts as the Steel Trust, but the trouble is that we cannot see that the social ownership of necessary things is the only way to secure the happiness and freedom of all.

It is frequently pointed out that the private ownership of necessary things is at the root of the colossal corruption that is eating the heart out of our boasted democracy. We know that the condition of the workers in the great industries is inhuman and degrading, while the masters of these plants are millionaires many times over and made so out of the sweat and blood of those who labor in return for a bare existence; and everybody knows, too, that the deaths in our industrial life are far greater than that of an army in war time, yet we try to pour oil on these running social sores with never a thought of attacking the disease and never a move to abolish the cause. Everywhere we see goodness and energy poured out to bind up the wounds of society, and we give, in the name of charity, a Christmas dinner to hundreds of starving men, but make no move to secure them justice the other days of the year.

In a certain asylum they test out the patient by placing him in a room where there is an open faucet with the water pouring onto the floor, and tell him to clean up the room. Now, if the patient is very crazy he will try to mop up the water—just as we do—but if he is not altogether too far gone, he will turn off the faucet and then proceed to clean up the floor.

"And isn't it time that we, ourselves, began to stop the flow of corruption and poverty that is festering in our midst today?" Instead of tinkering with symptoms, instead of trying to convict the men who corrupt, let us abolish the cause of the corruption; and instead of railing at the millionaires who make their wealth out of the competition of the workers for a job, let us make the industries the common property of all, so that all men can have access to the machinery and land that they need in order to make a living and reap the full product of their toil.

The remedy is so clear and so simple that the more enlightened men and women are today looking for the sources of our social misery, and are finding it in the fact that the workers are divorced from the means of providing themselves and their loved ones with the necessary things of life, while a few men claiming ownership of all the gifts of nature and of all that the genius of man has discovered, are using their power to wring more profit out of those who must use them in order to live. No man is fit to have such power over the lives of other men, and this is the cause of the misery and the wholesale corruption that poisons our life today, and the only thing worth while—the only thing worth living for—is to get into the fight for humanity, of restoring to the people the right to life, the right to apply their labor and the undiminished product of their toil.

UNION STAMP SHOE REPAIR SHOPS.

Union Shoe Store, R. Krenz, 2981 Sixteenth.
J. F. Heinze, Shoe Hospital, 3281 Mission.
J. F. Heinze, Shoe Hospital, 1712 Church.
Cal. Shoe Repairing Co., 2796 Mission.
Thos. H. Donovan, 1107 Market.
Ed. R. Gaepfert, 4618 Mission.
Nathan Finnigan, 3969 Twenty-third.
H. A. Wood, Park Shoe Hospital, 700 Clement.
Boston Shoe Repairing Co., 103 Third.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported during the past week: Walter D. Scott of the marine engineers, James Talbot of the ship caulkers, William A. Johns of the printers, Frank R. Klein of the pressmen, I. E. Tucker of the stationary engineers, Malcolm McLeod of the riggers and stevedores, and Gustave DeLage of the molders.

Professor Ira B. Cross, of the department of economics of Stanford University, and Emil J. Kern will debate the following subject in Jefferson Square Hall on the evening of Friday, March 21st, at 8:30 o'clock: "Resolved, That labor is the creator of all wealth." The debate is held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor party, Professor Cross taking the negative and Mr. Kern the affirmative.

Business Agent Dwyer of Laborers' Union No. 1, says: "Every laborer now employed on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds is a member in good standing of this organization and is carrying the quarterly working card of the Building Trades Council and displaying his union button. Furthermore, we have the assurance of the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition that in the future only union laborers will be permitted to work on the grounds."

Carpenters' Union No. 22 and Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Local No. 31 are contemplating holding called meetings to learn about the bills that the California Legislature is expected to pass during the month. A suggestion to speak before these organizations was at once accepted by members of the Industrial Accident Board.

Boilermakers' Union No. 205 held an open meeting at headquarters Thursday night to discuss trade matters in connection with the Union Iron Works.

GARMENT WORKERS WIN.

The official organ of the Garment Workers' Union, in its last issue says:

"After a struggle for improved working conditions by the men and women in the men's clothing industry of Greater New York, which for solidarity and unity of action by these workers stands without a parallel in the history of the trade-union movement of America, and which lasted for nine weeks, a sweeping victory has come to them which will more than repay for the many hardships and privations they have had to endure since they left their places on December 30th.

"The climax to their heroic struggle came on Friday, February 28th, when the New York Clothing Trade Association, the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the Tailors to the Trade Association submitted a proposition for the adjustment of the dispute through a third and disinterested party, this offer being accepted by General President Rickert for our international union, by instruction of the general executive board, and in the opinion of those who are in position to judge as to permanency of results, this is by far the most effective adjustment of any dispute which has ever occurred in the men's clothing trade."

Tools for You**ED. JONES****1180 Market Street, nr. Eighth**

:: **STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10** ::

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

**825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE**

EASTER STYLES IN MEN'S SHOES

<p>PATENT COLT VAMP Button Shoes</p>  <p>A Dandy Dress Style. Newest "Raised" Front Shaped Toes, Glove Kid Tops, Sewed Soles, Military Heels.</p> <p>200 Other Styles Priced from \$3.00 to \$6.00</p> <p align="center">\$2.50</p>	<p>OUR GREAT WINDOW DIS- PLAY SHOWS THE NEWEST AND BEST IN UNION STAMPED FOOT-WEAR AND THEY'RE SO PRICED THAT YOU SAVE FROM 50c to \$1.50 ON EACH PURCHASE.</p>	<p>TAN RUSSIA CALF LACE SHOES</p>  <p>Here is one of the Newest, Latest "Hi Toe." Tipped Shape, Fancy Perforated Vamps, Hand Welt Soles, Cuban Heels.</p> <p>200 Other Styles Priced from \$2.50 to \$6.00</p> <p align="center">\$3.50</p>
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Personal and Local

The passage of Senate Bill No. 27, prohibiting the ownership of land by aliens ineligible to citizenship, will occupy the attention of the Anti-Jap Laundry League for the next few weeks. Business Secretary Hurst has been sent to Sacramento to work in behalf of the bill and will remain until final action is had. From the results of the work done during the first half of the legislative session and during the February recess the league believes that there is great probability of the measure's passage, and with the co-operation of many organizations who have not before been actively interested in such a law it is expected that the representatives of many of the country districts will lend it their support.

Henry F. Davis has tendered his resignation as secretary of the California Metal Trades Association and it has been accepted with regret. Charles A. Smith has been appointed to succeed Mr. Davis.

Organizer Grunhof of the Butchers' Union has been in San Jose this week endeavoring to institute a new union in Santa Clara County and indications are that a strong lodge will be formed.

Kindly see that the mailing list for the membership of your union is kept up-to-date in additions and changes.

Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Board addressed two audiences of students and faculty members at Stanford University last Friday and urged co-operation on the part of the university in the prevention of industrial accidents, stating the engineering department should be able to render valuable service.

Monday morning found Charles McConaughy, Paul Scharrenberg and Theodore Johnson on the job as legislative agents at Sacramento, where they expect to be kept busy during the next six weeks presenting the reasons for the various labor measures.

April 22d has been fixed at the date for the referendum election on the lower Market street traffic agreement with the United Railroads. The Judge Weller recall election will be held on the same date.

The Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union has decided to have a whist tournament, one game to be played after the disposition of business on each meeting night. This union will have a banquet for its members in Golden Gate Commandery Hall the night of March 26th.

Because of the continued refusal of the United Iron Works Company of Oakland to pay the union wage of \$3 per day to the casting chippers, the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco is seriously considering the advisability of instituting a strike of all crafts employed in the plant.

The special committee appointed to inquire into the proposed recall of Police Judge Weller has notified Secretary O'Connell that it has completed its investigation and will be ready to report its findings tonight.

James F. Brock, international president of the Laundry Workers' Union, who has been in Sacramento for some time assisting in the organization work in that city, is in San Francisco at present and will remain here for a couple of weeks, after which he expects to go East.

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 has offered to the local Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis its prize-winning tuberculosis exhibit, consisting of a miniature tent and full equipment, a model of the tent used at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

The Pacific Coast Conference of Bricklayers and Stone Masons has been organized. The jurisdiction will include California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah and British Columbia. The conference will work to have the International Bricklayers' Union affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Secretary John O'Connell of the Labor Council and John I. Nolan went to Sacramento early Thursday morning to urge the passage of labor measures upon which a fight is being made.

Arthur Beaver of the Stationary Firemen's Union visited Sacramento the first of the week in the interest of his organization.

TVEITMOE AND CLANCY HOME.

Last Saturday evening Olaf A. Tveitmoe and Eugene A. Clancy arrived in San Francisco after a quiet trip across the continent and were met at the Ferry building by a band and shouting thousands of their fellow workers. Market street in the vicinity of the ferries was packed with those who went to greet the returning men and offer congratulations upon their release and express the hope that a new trial would be granted and they secure complete vindication after a fair trial.

Both men have the appearance of perfect health and say their treatment at Leavenworth was in direct contrast to that received at the hands of Judge Anderson in the Indianapolis court. In fact they say the persecution and unfairness ended in Indianapolis, and they have nothing but good words for the Leavenworth officials.

The band led a parade up Market street into New Montgomery street and halted opposite the Palace Hotel. P. H. McCarthy made a few remarks introducing Tveitmoe, who spoke briefly after the cheering ceased.

"My friends," he said, "I can not thank you enough for the reception that you have given Mr. Clancy and myself. I can not tell you what we have suffered in the cause of humanity, but I will say that we are willing to suffer more, for we know that our cause is just.

"For myself I have come back here to undertake again the work that I was forced to leave, and I think that I shall be able to keep to the task I have undertaken.

"I am not here to make a long speech, but I want to say that it was certainly gratifying to meet so many friends on my return as I met at the ferry station tonight."

McCarthy introduced Clancy, and for a few minutes the crowd cheered so lustily that the speaker could not begin his talk.

When he had an opportunity to speak he said the evening was not one for long speech making, but that he wanted to thank the San Francisco union men for expressing their approval of his fight for justice in the unmeasured terms that were evident at the meeting.

"We have fought a fair fight," he said, "and I have not done one thing that is wrong. I am going to take up the fight where I left off and continue it."

After the speeches the men, tired from their long journey across the continent, were driven to their homes.

ANNOUNCEMENT

DR. MAX WASSMAN

Chief Dentist of the Union Hospital
Association

wishes to announce that he has opened a first-class dental office in rooms 1114-1120 Hewes Building, corner Market and Sixth Streets, where he is prepared to do dentistry in all its branches.

Dr. Wassman makes a specialty of administering anaesthetics, both general and local, for the purpose of making all dental operations painless, and his office is equipped to do dental crown and bridgework, fillings, or make artificial teeth, according to the latest methods, at reasonable prices.

The readers of the "Clarion" are invited to call at his office and have their teeth examined, and can rest assured that they will receive courteous treatment. Consultation Free.

Office hours from 9 to 5 p. m., Sundays, 9 to 12.

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